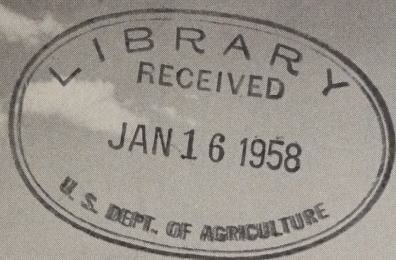


## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST



*Diamond Lake, popular forest recreation area, is dominated by 9,173-foot Mt. Thielsen.*

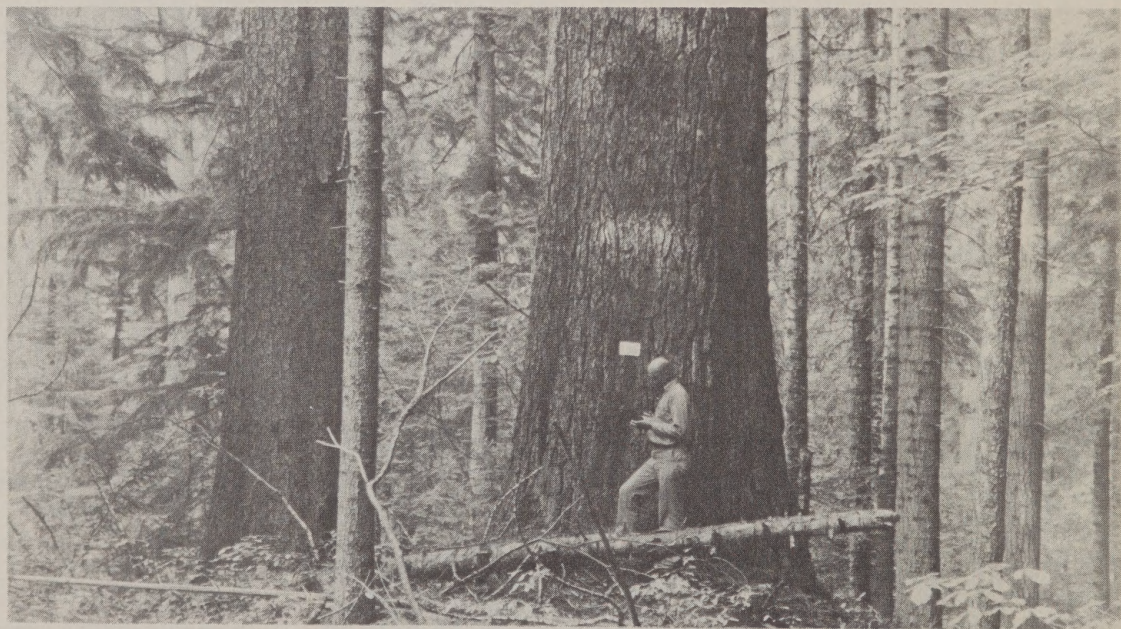
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Pacific Northwest Region

September 1957





*Stately sugar pines grace the forest. One of the largest is at the mouth of Squaw Creek on Cow Creek Ranger District.*





UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST, located in southwest Oregon, is one of 149 national forests administered by the U. S. Forest Service. Its green-timbered slopes extend from the summit of Cascade Range westward to rich lowland farms. All the upper watersheds of the North and South Umpqua Rivers are included in the area. A small part of the northern end of the forest drains into Row River, a tributary of the Willamette. The forest is named for the Umpqua Indians, who once fished in the rivers and roamed the wooded hills.

The forest contains approximately 980,000 acres of Government-owned land. A part of this area was first set aside by Congress as a forest reserve on February 2, 1886. No additions were made until March 2, 1907, when action was taken to set aside nearly all the balance of lands now composing the forest area.

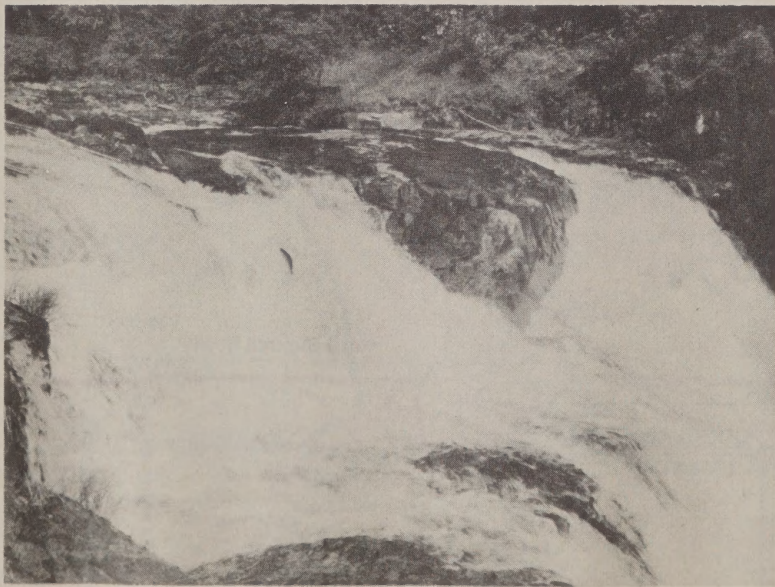
County lines were established by the Oregon State Legislature in 1915. Most of the forest is located in Douglas County, but a part also extends into Jackson County on the extreme south and into Lane County on the north. These coun-

ties share in the income derived from the sale of forest products and from grazing and other land-use fees. Twenty-five percent of these receipts are turned over to the State for the use of these counties.

The forest may be reached from Pacific Highway U. S. 99 on the west side and from Dalles-California Highway U. S. 97 on the east. State and forest highways and roads extend into the forest. North Umpqua River and Diamond Lake are most popular and may be reached from both these U. S. highways by lateral highway routes shown on the map. These areas may also be reached by North Umpqua Highway and East Diamond Lake Highway, Oregon 230. Until North Umpqua Highway is completed, local inquiry is advisable, especially by those traveling with trailers.

### ***Multiple Use of Forest Resources***

Soil and water are the basic forest resources upon which all other resources depend. The other major resources of the forest are timber, recreation, forage, and wildlife. Under the principle of mul-



*From the ocean, salmon and steelhead go far up into forest streams to lay their eggs. Fish ladders and stream clearance are sometimes needed.*



multiple use, the forest is managed so that all land is devoted to its most productive use. Generally a combination of several uses is possible on the same area. Conflicts are resolved on the basis of the greatest good for the greatest number of people in the long run.

### *Water and Soil*

Water for homes, agriculture, industry, and recreation is one of the most important products of the forest. Its purity, steadiness of flow, and quantity are influenced directly and indirectly by practices connected with timber harvesting, grazing, recreation, and other forest uses. A water drainage basin in good condition has sufficient cover of trees, grass, brush, and other plants to hold the soil in place. The live and decaying vegetation keeps the soil porous enough to permit water to enter it and seep underground. This water helps provide an even flow to springs and streams.

When vegetative cover is removed by fire, excessive grazing, or improper timber cutting, the soil is exposed to the direct force of raindrops. Each drop acts as a miniature bomb. Soil is splashed about. Individual particles seal miniature channels in the soil against entry of water, and the rainfall runs off the land rather than into it. Much soil movement results. This problem is considered in every planned forest use.

Timber harvesting and road building are planned as far as possible to keep soil stable, stream channels free from debris, and water cool and clear. When soil is unavoidably exposed, the Forest Service restores vegetative cover as rapidly as is practicable.

### *Waterpower*

The tremendous increase in industrial development and population in southwest Oregon during the last decade has created a critical shortage of electric power. Eight hydroelectric plants have just been

installed on the headwaters of the North Umpqua River and its tributaries. They have a capacity of 187,000 kilowatts. Thus the prosperity and welfare of communities served by these powerplants are directly linked with the stable water-producing capacity of the forest in which the North Umpqua River has its source.

### *Timber*

Much of the economy of adjacent communities is based on logging and manufacture of timber harvested from the Umpqua Forest. The total estimated stand of timber is 23 billion board-feet. Of this, 19,964,000,000 feet is Douglas-fir, valuable for lumber and plywood manufacture; 454,000,000 feet is sugar pine, important in furnishing high-grade carving wood for the foundry industry; and 165,000,000 feet is incense-cedar, used for lead pencils and other purposes. Other species in varying abundance are white, Pacific silver, and Shasta red firs; western and mountain hemlock; ponderosa, western white, lodgepole, and knobcone pine; Port-Orford-cedar; western red cedar.

The amount of timber that can be harvested each year is based on the annual growth capacity. The annual cut is estimated at 302 million board-feet on the Umpqua. This balancing of cut against growth and other factors is known as sustained yield. Timber is a renewable resource, and cutover areas are promptly reforested with a new crop, the objective being a perpetual timber supply.

### *Recreation and Wildlife*

Fourteen improved forest camps on the Umpqua are well distributed over the Umpqua Forest. All are accessible by road except one camp at Fish Lake reached by trail.

The two major recreation attractions on the Umpqua Forest are the North Umpqua River and Diamond Lake. Both are outstanding for the excellent fishing they offer. North Umpqua River, acces-



*North Umpqua River water is used eight times for power. It is also important in many other ways.*



sible from the North Umpqua Highway, is nationally famous as one of the few streams having a summer run of steelhead trout that will readily take an artificial fly.

Diamond Lake, 5,184 feet in elevation, is stocked with Kamloops rainbow trout and has attracted fishermen from every State in the Union. It covers 3,000 acres. Its shoreline is intensively developed with forest camps and picnic areas, organization sites, a summer home colony, and a large resort. The Forest Service maintains Diamond Lake Fireman Station. There the visitor may get information from the forest officer about Diamond Lake and the surrounding area. Hiking parties should register before climbing rugged 9,173-foot Mt. Thielsen.

Many other streams originating on the forest furnish good fishing. Chief among them are the South Umpqua River and Jackson Creek on the south end of the forest; Little River and Fish Creek, two of the larger tributaries of the North

Umpqua River; and Layng, Brice, and Sharps Creeks on the north end. Steamboat Creek and its tributaries have been closed to fishing for a number of years to further steelhead propagation.

Columbian black-tailed deer and black bear are the principal big-game animals well distributed over the forest. A small herd of elk is starting to increase in the upper North Umpqua basin. Other animals in lesser quantities are cougars (mountain lions), bobcats, and coyotes. State fish and game laws apply on national-forest areas. Sportsmen should know what licenses are required, dates of hunting and fishing seasons, bag limits, and other fishing and hunting regulations.

### *Forage Use*

Forage is another renewable resource of the forest. Though limited mostly to high mountain meadows, this resource provides grazing for 800 head of cattle under permit, mostly from adjacent





ranches. The Forest Service encourages properly managed grazing as a part of its coordinated land management.

## ***Administration***

The Umpqua Forest is administered by a supervisor, whose office is in the Post Office Building, Roseburg, Oreg., his staff and six district rangers.

<i>District</i>	<i>Ranger Headquarters</i>
Bohemia . . . . .	Layng Creek
Cow Creek . . . . .	Tiller
Diamond Lake . . . . .	Big Camas
Little River . . . . .	Glide
North Umpqua . . . . .	Steamboat
South Umpqua . . . . .	Tiller

Professional foresters assist the rangers with timber sales and other technical work on the forest. Many other workers are hired in summer to maintain roads and trails, assist with fire control, and help in other administrative duties essential to good forest management. The Umpqua Forest is your forest. You are always welcome. Rangers and forest officers will be glad to answer your questions and help in any way possible.

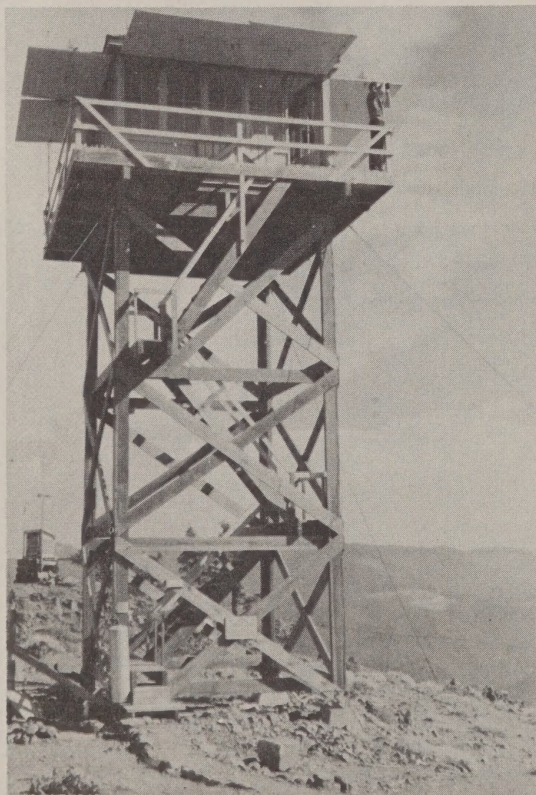
## ***Take Care of Your Forest Land***

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanings, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided where you camp, bury all garbage and refuse. Do not scatter straw.
2. Keep water supplies unpolluted. Properly dispose of refuse; wash clothing away from springs, streams, and lakes.
3. Cooperate in preserving forest signs. They are posted for your information.
4. Observe State fish and game laws.
5. Cooperate with forest officers.

## ***Be Careful With Fire***

If our forests are to continue producing water, wood, forage, wildlife, and all the other resources we need, they must be protected from fire. Many fires are caused by lightning, but the majority result from human carelessness. You can help greatly by following these few simple but important guides.

1. When camping, be guided by posted signs, such as "Campfire permits are not required."
2. Carry a shovel, ax, and water bucket with each car or packhorse train when planning to camp.
3. Do not smoke while traveling—whether by car, foot, or on horseback—except on paved or surfaced highway.
4. Crush out all cigars, cigarettes, and pipe heels on a rock or in mineral soil. Break all matches before throwing them away. Use your car ashtray. Remem-



*Watchful lookouts report smoke in the woods. Be careful with fire.*





ber, never throw away any lighted material.

5. Before building a campfire, select a spot in an opening, clean an area at least 10 feet in diameter down to mineral soil and build the fire in the center. Keep it small. Be extra careful when strong winds or east winds occur. In the Umpqua National Forest east winds are dry winds in summer.

6. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes; completely extinguish it with dirt and water.

7. Put out any uncontrolled fire you find burning, if possible, and then report it to the nearest forest officer. If you cannot put the fire out, go to the nearest telephone; the telephone operator will be glad to forward your message.

8. Observe directions on all fire posters.

### ***What To Do If Lost***

1. Keep calm. Do not walk aimlessly. Trust your map and compass. Shelter and warmth are much more important than food.

a. Climb to where you can see the surrounding country, to determine your location.

b. When you reach a road, trail, or telephone line, follow it. As a last resort, follow a stream downhill.

c. Before being caught by darkness, select a sheltered spot and prepare camp, shelter, and firewood.

2. In case you are injured and alone, keep calm. Stay where you are, clear an area to mineral soil, and build a signal fire with green boughs in it. Usually someone will find you.

3. Signal by 3 blasts from a whistle or 3 shots from a gun, 3 regulated puffs of smoke, 3 flashes of a mirror or flashlight. Repeat at regular intervals. If your signal is recognized by a searching party, it will be answered by 2 signals. Three signals of any kind, either audible or visible, are the nationwide S O S call. Use this call only when in actual need of help.



*Huge trucks transport big timber from woods to mills. Timber furnishes important raw material and its manufacture an income for many people.*

### ***Improved Forest Camps***

**Apple Creek.**—On North Umpqua Highway 50 miles east of Roseburg. Elevation 1,305 feet. Water from river. Tables (20), fireplaces (24), and sanitary facilities. Fishing and hunting.

**Bogus Creek.**—On North Umpqua Highway 35 miles east of Roseburg. Elevation 1,070 feet. Water from Bogus Creek. Tables (27), fireplaces (15), and sanitation facilities. Fishing and hunting.

**Boulder Creek.**—On South Umpqua Road and Boulder Creek 15 miles northeast of Tiller and 32 miles east of Canyonville on U. S. 99. Water from Boulder Creek. Elevation 1,305 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), and sanitation facilities. Fishing and hunting.

**Camp Comfort.**—On South Umpqua Road 28 miles northeast of Tiller and 51



miles east of Canyonville on U. S. 99. Elevation 1,890 feet. Water piped from spring. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), one shelter and sanitation facilities. Fishing and hunting.

*Canton Creek.*—On Steamboat road and Creek 40 miles east of Roseburg. Elevation 1,175 feet. Piped water. Tables (7), fireplaces (7), and sanitation facilities. Hunting and fishing.

*Cedar Creek.*—On Brice Creek road 26 miles east of Cottage Grove. Elevation 1,478 feet. Water from creek. Tables (8), fireplaces (4), and sanitation facilities. Fishing and hunting.

*Devils Flat.*—On Cow Creek road 18 miles east of Azalea on U. S. 99. Elevation 2,380 feet. Piped water. Tables (4), fireplaces (2), and sanitation facilities. Fishing and hiking.

*Diamond Lake.*—On Cascade Lakes Highway 20 miles north of Crater Lake Lodge or 107 miles east of Medford. Elevation 5,182 feet. Piped water. Tables (114), fireplaces (81), and sanitation facilities. Complete resort facilities. Fishing, boating, bathing, scenery, hunting, horses.

*Eagle Rock.*—On North Umpqua Highway and River 54 miles east of Roseburg. Elevation 1,576 feet. Water from river. Tables (23), fireplaces

(23), and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hiking, scenery.

*Fish Lake.*—Reached by South Umpqua road and 5 miles by trail. Elevation 3,353 feet. Spring water. Four trail shelters. Tables (4), fireplaces (2), sanitation facilities. Hunting, fishing.

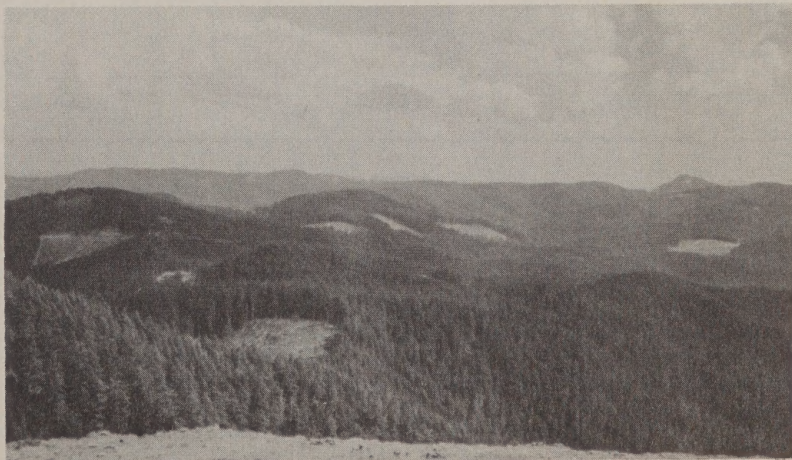
*Island.*—On North Umpqua Highway and River 41 miles east of Roseburg. Elevation 1,170 feet. Water from river. Tables (10), fireplaces (10), and sanitation facilities. Hunting, fishing.

*Rujada.*—On Layng Creek across the creek from Layng Creek Ranger Station 21 miles east of Cottage Grove on U. S. 99. Elevation 1,212 feet. Piped water. Tables (16), fireplaces (9), and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hunting, bathing.

*South Umpqua Falls.*—On South Umpqua Road and River 20 miles east of Tiller and 93 miles east of Canyonville on U. S. 99. Elevation 1,515 feet. Piped water. Tables (6), fireplaces (4), and sanitation facilities. Hunting, fishing, scenery.

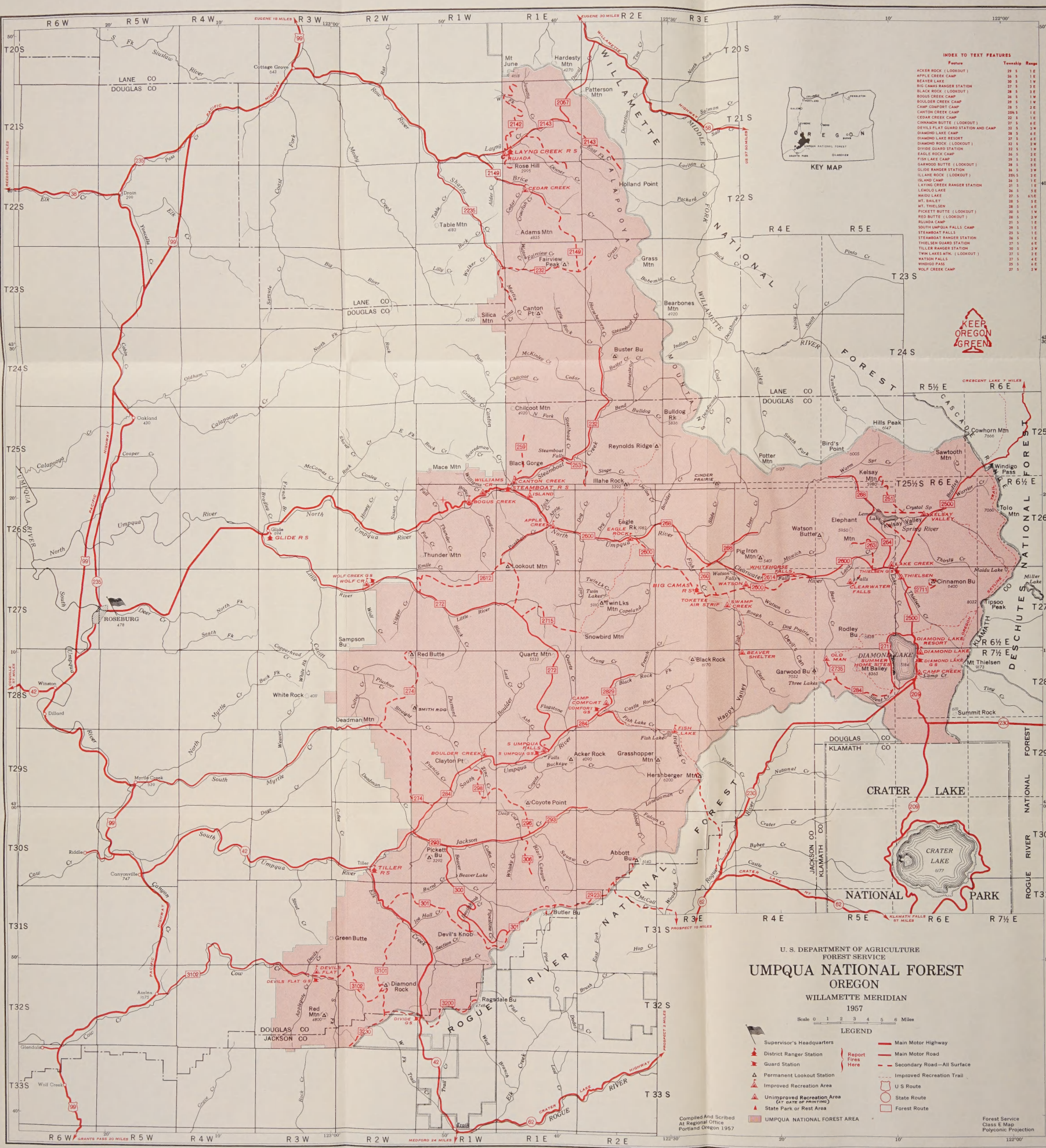
*Wolf Creek.*—On Little River road 30 miles east of Roseburg. Elevation 890 feet. Piped water. Tables (14), fireplaces (10), and sanitation facilities. Fishing, hunting, bathing, softball court.

*Huge virgin forests of Douglas-fir and other species contribute valuable wood for logging and lumbering industries.*









INDEX TO TEXT FEATURES

Feature	Township Range
ACKER ROCK (LOOKOUT)	29 1 E
APPLE CREEK CAMP	29 1 E
BEAVER LAKE	29 1 E
BIG CANYON RANGER STATION	29 1 E
BLACK ROCK (LOOKOUT)	29 1 E
BOGUS CREEK CAMP	29 1 E
BOULDER CREEK CAMP	29 1 E
CAMP COMFORT CAMP	29 1 E
CANYON CREEK CAMP	29 1 E
CEDEAR CREEK CAMP	29 1 E
DEVILS FLAT GUARD STATION AND CAMP	29 1 E
CINNAMON BUTTE (LOOKOUT)	29 1 E
DIAMOND LAKE CAMP	29 1 E
DIAMOND LAKE RESORT	29 1 E
DIAMOND ROCK (LOOKOUT)	29 1 E
DIVIDE GUARD STATION	29 1 E
EAGLE ROCK CAMP	29 1 E
GARWOOD BUTTE (LOOKOUT)	29 1 E
GLIDE RANGER STATION	29 1 E
ILLIHOE ROCK (LOOKOUT)	29 1 E
ISLAND CAMP	29 1 E
LAYING RANGER STATION	29 1 E
LENDOL LAKE	29 1 E
MADOU LAKE	29 1 E
MT. HALEY	29 1 E
MT. THIESEN	29 1 E
PICKETT BUTTE (LOOKOUT)	29 1 E
RED BUTTE (LOOKOUT)	29 1 E
RUJADA CAMP	29 1 E
SOUTH UMPQUA FALLS CAMP	29 1 E
STEAMBOAT FALLS	29 1 E
STEAMBOAT RANGER STATION	29 1 E
THIESEN GUARD STATION	29 1 E
TILLER RANGER STATION	29 1 E
TWIN LAKES (LOOKOUT)	29 1 E
WATSON FALLS	29 1 E
WINDGOD PASS	29 1 E
WOLF CREEK CAMP	29 1 E



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
**UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST**  
OREGON  
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN  
1957

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles

- LEGEND**
- Supervisor's Headquarters
  - District Ranger Station
  - Guard Station
  - Permanent Lookout Station
  - Improved Recreation Area
  - Unimproved Recreation Area (BY DATE OF PRINTING)
  - State Park or Rest Area
  - UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST AREA
  - Main Motor Highway
  - Main Motor Road
  - Secondary Road—All Surface
  - Improved Recreation Trail
  - U. S. Route
  - State Route
  - Forest Route

Compiled and Scribed  
at Regional Office  
Portland Oregon 1957

Forest Service  
Class E Map  
Polyconic Projection





*Lakes and streams provide fishing.*



*Forest camps are becoming more popular each year.*